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CLAIMS

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A1 > 1. A method of building which comprises taking honeycomb panels (as hereinbefore defined) having at least one flat edge for bonding to an adjacent structural unit, and bonding the panels and/or units together to form a composite building structure.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the adjacent structural unit is another honeycomb panel, or a beam, or corner.

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A2 > 3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 in which the honeycomb configuration is obtained by injecting a plastics material resin into a continuous web of fibres laid within a mould in such a fashion that a honeycomb structure is produced without the web crossing itself.

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A3 > 4. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 in which the construction of the panel is such that the honeycomb format is always integrated into and bounded by a continuous straight edge.

5. A method as claimed in claim 4 wherein the panel is enhanced to make it a beam by effectively fastening a composite beam section such as a flat plate or box section to the edges of the panel.

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A4 > 6. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 5 wherein the third element, that of corners, is provided by the use of a box section.

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A5 > 7. A method as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the honeycomb panel is preferably bounded on all four sides by flat edges and can therefore be fastened to other panels or beam sections or a combination of both.

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A6 > 8. A method as claimed in any claims 1 to 7 wherein the honeycomb panel is made as an open structure for use in for example a cavity wall, and a facing board bonded directly onto it in situ.

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class 9. A method of joining adjacent structural units which comprises providing an abutting edge of an end unit with a slightly recessed area capable of receiving adhesive extending across less than the width of the edge, and at least one more greatly recessed area capable, either alone or in combination with the corresponding area of the abutting unit, of forming a gallery for rapid transit of adhesive along substantially the entire abutting surfaces.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9 wherein one or both abutting surfaces is provided with heating elements to achieve rapid cure, even in cold conditions.

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11. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the panels and other units are made from a thermoplastic resin and heating elements provided to fuse adjacent abutting surfaces together by localised melting of the material.

class 152
12. A method of making a cavity wall which comprises taking two or more honeycomb panels and locating them in spaced apart relationship by means of a recess or raised area in a unit abutting at least one edge of the panel and bonding the panels to the unit.

13. A method of forming a casement for a window, door or the like, in a cavity wall according to claim 12 comprises forming a hole of the desired size whether by omitting a panel or cutting an existing panel, and sealing and retaining the edges of the hole by applying a shaped strip which grips the panels, and bonding the strip in place.

14. A method according to claim 13 wherein, in the case of a single leaf wall, a simpler strip may be employed which encapsulates the edge of the (single) panel.

15. A ferrule for sealing a beam to a beam or other unit which comprises a block of material shaped to fit partly within a beam end where it can be bonded, having an end surface capable of being bonded to a flat surface of a beam or other unit.